

# Situation Everywhere on Battle Fronts Virtually Without Change

ing in these areas. The allies claim to have forged ahead from Solissons; the Germans say these attacks have been fruitless, and that fighting is proceeding.

**ALLIES CLAIM ADVANCE TO NORTH OF PERTHES**

The allies contend they have advanced north of Perthes, and still hold the ground at Beauséjour, to the north and east. The Germans make no mention of fighting north of Perthes, but maintain that they have advanced east of the village. The fighting in the vicinity of Beauséjour, which the allies consider so important, they ignore.

Neither East Prussia nor Poland furnishes any change in the general situation, and, strangely, the Russians have added little with reference to the expected invasion of Hungary by way of Bukovina, although more than a week ago they claimed to be at the threshold. It is conceded, however, that virtually the whole of Bukovina is in Russian hands, and dispatches reaching London from Bucharest say that thousands of fugitives from that territory are crossing the Rumanian frontier, some of them proceeding to Vienna.

It is in the developments arising from the occupation of Bukovina that interest is now centered, as it is believed to have an immediate bearing on the Rumanian situation.

British military experts, conceding there is a virtual deadlock elsewhere, are marking time, pending the crisis.

**LITTLE REGARDING TURKS IN CAUCASUS**

Little authentic information has been received regarding the Turkish army in the Caucasus since Russia dealt it such a heavy blow. Italy, according to latest reports, is rushing troops to her islands in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, so she may be prepared for eventualities.

The report that Turkey was preparing to invade Egypt with a camel corps is followed to-night by a report that Turkey has abandoned this enterprise, fearing the disembarkation of troops in Syria, which would threaten her line of communication.

**FRENCH USES TELEPHONE TO DIRECT OPERATIONS**

During Recent Visit to His Home in Close Communication With Headquarters at Front.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

LONDON, January 11.—Operations of the British army in Flanders were directed by a telephone from the home of the French commander-in-chief, General Foch, during his three days' visit here. While it took Wellington three days alone to get a message to Whitehall, and as long to receive a reply during the Waterloo campaign, General Foch was able to communicate directly with Sir Archibald Murray, at the base headquarters at St. Omer, France.

From a man who was in close touch with Sir John, General Foch's visit to England, the following details were learned:

General Foch arrived at Folkestone wearing the overcoat and cap of an enlisted man. On the channel boat he attracted no notice whatever. At Folkestone he was met by Lord Kitchener, who took him to Walmer Castle, near Deal, where Premier Asquith resides. There a council of war, attended by the heads of the two political parties, took place.

Sir John came to London, where he attended councils the next two days, the King being present on one occasion. His nights were spent in his own home, where hourly messages were received direct from his headquarters at the front.

On his trip by train from Folkestone to London, and on his return from Victoria Station, none of the passengers gave a second look at the old soldier in the private coat and cap, shorn of insignia. Nor did they on the boat during the trip to Calais.

On landing at Calais, however, General Foch appeared in his full uniform of field marshal, and was enthusiastically acclaimed as he drove through the streets to the station.

General Foch was said to have remarked that it would be his last visit to London until the end of the war.

**CRUISERS OFF THE AZORES**

First Report of Possible Presence of Japanese in North Atlantic.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A cruiser which Captain Williamson, of the steamship Curaca, believes to be Japanese, was sighted off the Azores during the Curaca's voyage here from Havre. The man-of-war did not give her name. That is the first report of the possible presence of a Japanese cruiser in the North Atlantic since the beginning of war.

**DATA FOR RESERVE BANK**

Federal Board Almost Completes Revision of Regulations.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The Federal Reserve Board has almost completed its revision of regulations designed to bring in information concerning borrowers whose commercial paper comes up for rediscount to a Federal reserve bank.

The first sweeping regulations were suspended shortly after they were promulgated. The board still believes detailed information should be gained to show the standing of borrowers so that a central credit bureau may be established in Washington with complete data for all parts of the country. This will be done, however, with as little inconvenience as possible to banks and borrowers.

**MONDELL ASSAILS WILSON**

Thanks Suffrage Is Matter for Congress Rather Than State.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming criticized President Wilson's position on suffrage last night in an address before the second annual meeting of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. He insisted it was the duty of Congress to enfranchise women, instead of leaving the question to the States.

Mr. Mondell discussed the Mondell-Brighton resolution for a Federal suffrage amendment to be voted on the House on Tuesday. While he expressed doubt as to the outcome of the vote, he declared he was confident of the resolution's ultimate passage.

**Brussels Reported on Fire.**

AMSTERDAM (via London), January 11, 9:05 P. M.—Belgians, who arrived at Beren-Op-Zoom from Brussels, says the Nieuw van Den Daele at the former Belgian capital.

## WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

### French

PARIS, January 11.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out an official announcement as follows: "From the sea to the Lys there was yesterday intermittent and not very intense cannonading. In the region of Ypres our artillery repulsed successfully to the artillery of the enemy, and sent well-placed shots against the German trenches. From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Boisselle, our troops took possession of a trench of the enemy after a violent fight. To the northeast of Solissons, on 'Spur 132,' they yesterday repulsed a German attack. Following this they attacked and occupied two lines of the enemy's trenches along a front of about 500 yards, thus extending toward the east the trenches captured January 3, and assuring complete possession of 'Spur 132.'"

"On the Aisne and in Champagne, as far as Rheims, there have been artillery exchanges. From Rheims to the Argonne our artillery bombarded the first-line trenches of the enemy and the salient of the reserve. To the north of Perthes, after having driven back the counter-attacks referred to in last night's communication, we made progress, and gained 200 yards of trenches. To the north of Beauséjour the enemy made a desperate effort to recapture the little fort which he had previously lost. His counter-attacks were delivered with energy. In each of them two battalions were engaged, the second advancing in close formation. Each attack was carried on with determination, but each was repulsed.

"In the Argonne there were some few small engagements, and our front was maintained. Between the Meuse and the Moselle the day passed calmly. In the Vosges there was a heavy fall of snow. Some shells fell in Old Thann and on 'Hill 425.'"

### Russian

PETROGRAD, January 11.—The following official communication was issued to-night from general headquarters:

"On the left bank of the Vistula both day and night of January 10, the Germans attempted without success to attack our line at several points, but were repulsed everywhere by our fire.

"In an attack in the region of the village of Samice, east of Skierkiewicz, the Germans reached our barbed wire entanglements and began to shout: 'Do not fire; we are yours.'"

"However, as similar stratagems had been employed before, the vigilance of our troops was not deceived.

"The Russian situation is unchanged. On the lower Nida yesterday there was obstinate fighting. The Russians opened the attack, and attempted to cross the river with considerable forces at several points, but everywhere were repulsed with severe losses.

"While these infantry attacks were proceeding a violent artillery battle took place in the adjoining district, and lasted several hours. Everywhere on the front nothing of importance occurred."

"The communication concluded with the charge that the Russian army is using Austro-Hungarian uniforms to surprise patrols, and a warning that offenders in this respect, if caught, will not be treated as belligerents."

**Austrian**

VIENNA, January 11 (via Amsterdam and London, January 12, 2:53 A. M.).—The following official communication was issued to-day:

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**German**

BERLIN, January 11 (by wireless to London).—The German army headquarters staff to-day issued the following statement:

"In the western theatre: At Neuport and at Ypres and south thereof only artillery combats have taken place. A French attack at LaBoisselle, to the northeast of Albert, failed completely.

"North of Solissons the French, who have established themselves in a small section of our outer trenches, attacked afresh, but so far they have gained no successes. The battles continue.

"In the neighborhood of Soupir (east of Vailly) no fighting has taken place during the last few days.

"To the east of Perthes our troops have recaptured a portion of our trenches which the enemy had taken. In this engagement heavy losses were inflicted on the French.

"In the Argonne forest our attacks have made further progress.

"In Upper Alsace the situation is tranquil.

"In the eastern war arena: In East Prussia and in Northern Poland the situation remains the same.

"On account of unfavorable weather our attacks in Poland, to the west of the Vistula River, are making slow progress."

**British**

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the American protest concerning neutral commerce, though gratifying in concessions it makes, has failed in many respects to satisfy the United States government. Officials confidently hope a complete answer will give specific information requested and clear up uncertainties, which, according to the Washington government, surround the commerce of neutrals.

This was revealed in high official quarters to-day, although there was no formal comment. When Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan to inform him that the British supplementary note would not be forthcoming for several days the secretary told him that the American government would not comment in the interim, but would await the note.

Administration officials were unwilling to discuss the note to any extent. General disappointment was evident in many quarters, however, for while the note conceded that the principles expressed by the United States were correct, the statistics which it cited were regarded as an adroit effort to evade the issue.

**PRACTICE NOT SQUARED WITH UTTERANCES**

The general complaint of the United States is that Great Britain does not square the practice of its fleet with utterances of its Foreign Office. The United States, it is pointed out, has endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain information as to reasons for detention as to general rules governing the activities of the British fleet in connection with the neutral commerce.

The American government knows through shipping companies and exporters that scores of ships have been detained. Requests for information at London usually have been met with the statement that ships were released, and efforts to obtain explanations of each case have been without success. This was stated authoritatively to-day.

There was gratification over promises in the last part of the note that Great Britain now was "prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has been taken place."

"Perhaps more than any other point in the British note, the citation of statistics showing large increases in the commerce of the United States with European neutrals was regarded here as irrelevant and misleading.

Government officials say these increases are due largely to the fact that prices of American commodities have risen and neutral countries are unable to get from the belligerent countries contiguous to them many ordinary necessities of life.

**REASONS FOR INCREASE IN COPPER EXPORTS**

The British note referred to the great increase in American copper exports to Italy. It was stated at the Italian embassy here that Italy has explained to Great Britain the reason for this increase was her own inability to import copper from Germany or Austria.

Similarly Italy now buys corn and wheat from the United States, where previously she obtained much from Roumania and Bulgaria.

There is no sympathy in official quarters with the British argument that the United States had made the situation more difficult by ordering that manifests be kept secret until thirty days after a ship sails.

American ships asked this to protect trade secrets, and it is contended that a mere examination of the manifest of a ship at sea is just as good as publishing it beforehand. It is regarded as certain that the United States will continue to insist that manifests be taken into port for search only when there is proof to warrant the suspicion that they carry contraband destined to a belligerent.

The American government still awaits information as to how copper and other important exports consigned to definite consignees in neutral countries will be treated. It is the general uncertainty as to what the British fleet may do which is fundamentally complained of, because exporters claim they can get neither ships nor insurance for their cargoes because of hazards and risks involved.

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officials, who to-day expressed much pleasure at the repeated evidences of the friendly spirit with which the negotiations are proceeding.

The British Foreign Office, it was pointed out by officials there, never maintained that the partial statistics concerning American trade with European neutrals were conclusive, but, on the other hand, that they were merely suggestive.

Great Britain, one prominent official said, fully realized that Germany made heavy purchases of copper and other metal useful in war from her European neighbors preceding hostilities, and that, consequently, a large supply of copper is required by these neutrals for domestic use. Cases have been established. It is added, however, where copper has been imported from America and then forwarded to Germany, which makes caution on the part of Great Britain necessary.

A large shipment of crude rubber for the United States will be released soon under an agreement reached by the British government and American manufacturers. The rubber, which materials are not to be shipped to any port where they may reach Great Britain's enemies.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA IS DISBANDED BY BLEASE**

(Continued from First Page.)

Infantry and auxiliary corps affected by the order are 600 men whom the Governor had refused to muster out of service upon orders received about eight months ago from the chief of the division of United States militia affairs.

The militia was commanded by Adjutant-General Moore, of Barnwell, whose official position is not affected by the order. Governor Blease, however, was commander-in-chief, ex-officio. General Willie Jones, of Columbia, was brigadier-general of the South Carolina guard. Headquarters of the First Infantry Regiment were at Yorkville; of the Second Regiment, at Columbia; and of the Third, at Charleston. Coast Artillery Corps were located at Charleston, Sullivan's Island, Beaufort and Georgetown, and each had an approximate strength of sixty men and officers.

**EXPECT REORGANIZATION WHEN BLEASE RETIRES**

WASHINGTON, January 11.—War Department officials were not concerned to-day by news that Governor Blease had disbanded the South Carolina militia. They believed the incoming Governor would order its reorganization to avoid, as far as possible, any loss of money allotted by the national government for the militia's support.

Under the law to obtain any government funds for the militia's support, South Carolina must present for inspection at least 500 armed and uniformed and drilled State soldiers. This is on the basis of at least 100 militiamen for each representative of the State in Congress, including the Senators. Because of South Carolina's alleged deficiency in the matter of equipment, failure to measure up to the regular army standards, and failure to account satisfactorily for government supplies, the War Department nearly a year ago withdrew Federal financial support from the State's troops. After some sly correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Governor, a regular army inspection officer visited South Carolina and made arrangements under which the War Department again began supplying a limited amount of funds.

If the Governor's order disbanded the militia becomes effective immediately, it was said at the department that the government appropriation will be cut off automatically.

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**ATTEMPTS SUICIDE**

Ambulance Struggles Through Sea of Mud to Rescue Barton Heights Man.

J. D. Shadbolt, thirty years old, last night attempted suicide by drinking two ounces of bromide, a profound narcotic in the home of his cousins, in Barton Heights. Physicians at the Virginia Hospital spent the better portion of the night in an effort to save the man's life, but he was reported as being in a serious condition at an early hour this morning.

Ambulance Surgeon Stern was called upon to treat the man at his place of residence. Chauffeur Drake, of the ambulance, found the greatest difficulty in driving the heavy car through the sea of mud which the roads in the suburbs proved to be, and once the car became stalled. The heavy roads delayed the surgeon in getting to his patient. Dr. Stern found that the man had taken the narcotic early in the evening and that he had fallen asleep a couple of hours later. He could not be aroused at his residence, and it was necessary to bring him to the hospital. It is said that the poison would have gradually affected his heart until it was paralyzed, had Shadbolt not received medical attention.

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ADMITS SOME CONCESSIONS

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Persons at the house would offer little information as to the cause of the attempted suicide. However, the young

man is said to have been despondent and to have threatened his life several times before. Shadbolt spent most of his time in Richmond, but pays frequent visits to Norfolk, it was said.

**ORDINANCE IN CONFLICT**

Garage Proprietors Puzzled as to Their Duty Under Circumstances.

Due to a reported conflict in the ordinance requiring garage owners to display danger signals before their doors and that prohibiting the display of cloth signs on the outside of business houses, it was predicted yesterday that summonses against seven garage owners would be dismissed when their cases were called in the Police Court.

Garage proprietors summoned to court by Police Sergeant C. L. Clark in for failure to display danger signals were: Dallas A. Shafer, 924 West Broad Street; W. J. Miller, 920 West Broad Street; Frank Nuckols, 1009 West Broad Street; J. N. Butler, Ryland and Broad Streets; A. Zachary, 1212 West Broad Street; W. H. Erlick, Vine and Main Streets; and Mack Floyd, 313 West Main Street.

The ordinance which these men are charged with violating provides a minimum fine of \$10, and a maximum penalty of \$25. Some garages display a red flag in the day time and a red light at night. The display of red flags is said to be a violation of the other ordinance and this supposed conflict furthers the grounds for the belief that the cases will be postponed until the City Attorney can pass upon the ordinances.

**Charged With Stealing Milk.**

Nash Clarke, colored, was last night arrested by Policeman Cousins on a charge of stealing two bottles of milk and two loaves of bread from Samuel H. Williams, 2812 North Eighth Street. He will be arraigned in the Police Court this morning on the charge.

**Colored Girl Arrested.**

Susan Jackson, a fourteen-year-old colored girl, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing two suits of clothes from Eddie Mayo. She was arrested by Policemen Galbraith and Matthews and sent to the Colored Juvenile Home, where she will be held until arraigned in the Juvenile Court.

**Railroad Club Meets.**

Although weather conditions were unfavorable, there was a large attendance last night at the regular meeting of the Richmond Railroad Club at Murphy's Hotel. The feature of the evening was an illustrated address by J. E. Layne, of the General Electric Company, on the "Development of Electrical Equipment on Railways and Street Cars." Several other short addresses were made.

**Using Abusive Language.**

W. L. Cable was last night arrested by Policeman Angel on a warrant charging him with using abusive and insulting language to Mrs. W. E. Carney, 50 North Twenty-eighth Street. The case will be heard in the Police Court to-day.

**AMBULANCE CASES**

Coal Cart Passes Over Negro's Leg Without Serious Injury.

Ambulance surgeons run across many peculiar things during the course of the day, but Dr. Stern was considerably puzzled yesterday by two cases brought to his attention.

The first was not serious, but was beyond probability of repetition. Bur-

ton Smith, colored, of 917 Jowamaine Street, was driving a two-wheeled coal cart, loaded with a ton of the precious fuel, attempting to leave his high seat, he tumbled to the ground, and the wheels passed over both legs, at the ankle on one, and the instep on the other. Instead of crushing the bones, there was nothing to indicate an injury except deep bruises, in spite of the heavy weight.

Frank Brown,